(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:28:11 ON 13 DEC 2002)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, INPADOC, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:28:29 ON 13 DEC 2002

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L1          62821 HCG OR (CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN)
L2            361 L1 AND DIABETES
L3             10 L2 AND (TH1 OR TH2)
L4             20 L1 AND (TREAT?(5A)DIABETES)
L5             18 L4 NOT L3
L6             14 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7             31 L1 AND (TH1 OR TH2)
L8             29 L7 NOT L4
L9             21 L7 NOT L3
L10            13 DUPLICATE REMOVE L9 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11            41 L1 AND IMMUNOREGUL?
L12            26 DUPLICATE REMOVE L11 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L12 ANSWER 26 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 10
AN 1977:198510 BIOSIS
DN BA64:20874
TI IMMUNO REGULATORY PROPERTIES OF FRACTIONS FROM HUMAN PREGNANCY URINE EVIDENCE THAT HUMAN **CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN** IS NOT RESPONSIBLE.
AU MUCHMORE A V; BLAESE R M
SO J IMMUNOL, (1977) 118 (3), 881-886.
CODEN: JOIMA3. ISSN: 0022-1767.
FS BA; OLD
LA Unavailable
AB The immunologically privileged position of the histoincompatible fetus and placenta is a striking example of a physiologic **immunoregulatory** mechanism. This study was designed to examine the effects of human **chorionic gonadotropin** (**HCG**) on the recognitive proliferative phase and the cytotoxic effector phase of in vitro cell-mediated immune responsiveness. Commercial preparations of **HCG** were potent inhibitors of lymphocyte proliferative responses to nonspecific mitogens like phytohemagglutinin (PHA), specific antigens such as streptolysin-O (SLO) and allogeneic cells as measured in the 1-way mixed leukocyte response. Cytotoxic effector function of lymphocytes as measured by antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and mitogen-induced cellular cytotoxicity were markedly inhibited by these preparations. The 50% inhibitory concentration varied widely from lot to lot of these commercial materials. After dialysis a portion of the inhibitory activity was lost from some but not all **HCG** lots. The dialysate from those lots with diminished activity was immunosuppressive in vitro but contained no **HCG** detectable by radioimmunoassay. Following dialysis the immunosuppressive activity of the various **HCG** lots remained variable and correlated poorly with values for **HCG** obtained by a double antibody radioimmunoassay. **HCG** preparations purified to a homogeneity sufficient for amino acid sequence were only minimally immunosuppressive to the in vitro PHA response, and had almost no effect on proliferative responses to antigens and allogeneic cells. **HCG** apparently does not have a primary **immunoregulatory** role. Other uncharacterized compounds partially co-purified from pregnant urine along with **HCG** may have such **immunoregulatory** activity. Further characterization and identification of this **immunoregulatory** material(s) is essential, since it appears to have many of the properties of an ideal immunosuppressive compound: nontoxicity; ready reversibility; activity at very low concentration; and activity on a broad range of cellular immune functions.

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